

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

JAY S. PETERSON,	)	4:12CV3078
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b>MEMORANDUM</b>
	)	<b>AND ORDER</b>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

This matter is before the court on Petitioner Jay S. Peterson’s (“Peterson”) Petition to Quash IRS Third Party Summons (“Petition”) (filing no. [1](#)) and Respondent’s<sup>1</sup> Motion for Summary Judgment (filing no. [7](#)). As set forth below, the Motion to Quash is denied and the Motion for Summary Judgment is granted.

***BACKGROUND***

Peterson filed his Petition on April 20, 2012. (Filing No. [1](#).) Peterson seeks to quash summonses issued by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and served on eight separate financial institutions (the “Banks”) and an entity named “A&A Drug Company, Inc.” (“A&A”) in Fremont, Nebraska (together, the “Summonses”). (*Id.* at CM/ECF pp. 2-3.) The Summonses sought information concerning Peterson’s income tax liabilities for 2007 through 2010.

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<sup>1</sup>Peterson named the United States of America, the Internal Revenue Service, and Revenue Agent Linda Haws (“Haws”) as Respondents in this matter. However, relief sought against the Internal Revenue Service and Haws is actually relief sought against the United States of America. See [DeLeeuw v. I.R.S., 681 F. Supp. 402, 403-04 \(E.D. Mich. 1987\)](#) (holding that Internal Revenue Service and revenue agents were not proper parties in tax liability case challenging third-party summons, and United States was the only proper party). The court will therefore refer to the United States as the only proper party, and direct the clerk’s office to update the docket sheet accordingly.

This is not Peterson's first case against the United States relating to his tax liability for these years. Indeed, on May 9, 2011, Peterson filed a nearly-identical Petition to Quash. (Case No. 4:11CV3071, Filing No. [1](#).) The IRS issued the summonses in Case No. 4:11CV3071 to two of the Banks and to A&A, seeking information relating to the tax years 2007 through 2009. (*Id.* at CM/ECF pp. 2, 8, 14.) The information now sought only expands the examination to the 2010 tax year. (Filing No. [9](#) at CM/ECF p. 1.)

Peterson seeks to quash the Summonses in this matter for the exact same reasons as previously asserted in Case No. 4:11CV3071. Specifically, because: (1) the IRS failed to give Peterson timely notice of the Summonses as required by [26 U.S.C. § 7609\(a\)\(1\)](#); (2) the IRS failed to notify Peterson that contact with third parties would be made, and also failed to provide him with a record of parties contacted as required by [26 U.S.C. 7602\(c\)\(1\) and \(c\)\(2\)](#); (3) the Summonses were issued in violation of [26 U.S.C. § 7602\(d\)](#) because a referral for criminal prosecution to the Department of Justice was pending when the Summonses were issued; (4) the IRS issued summonses in multiple jurisdictions in an attempt to thwart Peterson's ability to defend against the Summonses; (5) the IRS failed to meet the good faith requirements of [U.S. v. Powell, 379 U.S. 48 \(1964\)](#); (6) the Summonses were issued in violation of Peterson's federal and state privacy rights; and (7) the Summonses were issued in violation of Peterson's Fourth Amendment rights. (Filing No. [1](#).)<sup>2</sup>

The United States filed a Motion for Summary Judgment, seeking dismissal of Peterson's Petition. (Filing No. [7](#)). In support of the Motion, the United States also filed a Brief (filing no. [8](#)) and Declaration (filing no. [9](#)). Peterson did not file any response to the Motion for Summary Judgment, and has taken no action in this matter since filing it. (*See* Docket Sheet.) This matter is therefore fully submitted.

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<sup>2</sup>The court is mindful that, because the cases are nearly identical, this Memorandum and Order is nearly identical to that which dismissed Case No. 4:11CV3071.

## *ANALYSIS*

### **A. IRS Information-Gathering Authority**

In order to encourage effective tax investigations, “Congress has endowed the IRS with expansive information-gathering authority.” [\*United States v. Arthur Young & Co.\*, 465 U.S. 805, 816 \(1984\)](#). The primary tool for gathering information is the authority of the IRS to issue administrative summonses pursuant to [26 U.S.C. § 7602](#). *Id.* That section authorizes the issuance of a summons to any person or entity for documents “that may be relevant” to a tax investigation. [26 U.S.C. § 7602\(a\)\(1\)](#). This investigative authority does not depend on probable cause to suspect a violation of the revenue laws but may simply amount to a “fishing expedition” by the IRS. [United States v. Giordano](#), 419 F.2d 564, 568 (8th Cir. 1969) (“Taxpayer in his brief characterized the Government’s efforts as a ‘fishing expedition.’ If so, the Secretary or his delegate has been specifically licensed to fish by § 7602.”). In other words, the IRS may investigate on mere suspicion that the law is being violated or just because it wants assurance that it is not. [Powell](#), 379 U.S. at 57-58.

### **B. Summary Judgment Standard**

Summary judgment should be granted “if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 56\(a\)](#). In order to withstand a motion for summary judgment, nonmoving parties must substantiate their allegations with “sufficient probative evidence [that] would permit a finding in [their] favor on more than mere speculation, conjecture, or fantasy.” [Moody v. St. Charles County](#), 23 F.3d 1410, 1412 (8th Cir. 1994) (quoting [Gregory v. City of Rogers](#), 974 F.2d 1006, 1010 (8th Cir. 1992)). “A mere scintilla of evidence is insufficient to avoid summary judgment.” *Id.* Essentially the test is “whether the evidence presents a sufficient disagreement to require submission to a jury or whether it is so one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law.” [Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.](#), 477 U.S. 242, 251-52 (1986).

### C. Discussion of Peterson's Claims

The court will examine Peterson's stated grounds for relief in turn. First, Peterson argues the IRS failed to give him timely notice of the Summonses as required by [26 U.S.C. § 7609\(a\)\(1\)](#). Section 7609(a)(1) requires the IRS to give notice of summons "within 3 days of the day on which such service is made, but no later than the 23rd day before the day fixed in the summons as the day upon which such records are to be examined." [26 U.S.C. § 7609\(a\)\(1\)](#). Further, "[s]uch notice shall be sufficient if, on or before such third day, such notice is . . . mailed by certified or registered mail to the last known address of such person." [26 U.S.C. § 7609\(a\)\(2\)](#).

Peterson makes the blanket assertion that he did not receive timely notice (*see* filing no. [1](#) at CM/ECF pp. 3-4), but the undisputed evidence shows that Haws complied with § 7609(a)'s notice requirements. Haws issued the Summonses to the Banks and A&A on March 29, 2012, with a compliance date of April 27, 2012. (Filing No. [9](#) at CM/ECF pp. 1-4.) Also on March 29, 2012, Haws sent copies of the Summonses to Peterson by certified mail. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 4.) Although the March 29, 2012, summons to Fremont First Central Federal Credit Union was mis-addressed, Haws re-sent a copy of that summons to Peterson on April 2, 2012, 25 days before the compliance date of April 27, 2012. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 3.) Peterson has not submitted anything to the court showing that he did not receive timely notice of the Summonses. (*See* Docket Sheet.) Based on this undisputed evidence, the court finds that Peterson received timely notice of the Summonses. Accordingly, his first basis for quashing the Summonses is without merit.

Peterson's second basis for quashing the Summonses is that the IRS failed to notify him that contact with third parties would be made, and also failed to provide him with a record of parties contacted as required by [26 U.S.C. 7602\(c\)\(1\) and \(c\)\(2\)](#). Section 7602(c)(1) states that IRS employees may not contact third parties regarding a taxpayer's tax liability "without providing reasonable notice in advance to the taxpayer that contacts with persons other than the taxpayer may be made." [26 U.S.C.](#)

[7602\(c\)\(1\)](#). Section 7602(c)(2) requires that a taxpayer be periodically provided a record of third parties contacted to determine the taxpayer's tax liability. [26 U.S.C. 7602\(c\)\(2\)](#).

The undisputed evidence shows that Daws sent notices to Peterson on March 8, 2011, and March 21, 2011, advising him that the IRS may contact third parties in order to determine his tax liability. (Filing Nos. [9-10](#) and [9-11](#).) In addition, as set forth above, it is undisputed that Daws sent copies of the Summonses to Peterson on March 29, 2012, and April 2, 2012. (Filing No. [9](#) at CM/ECF pp. 1-4.) These facts show that Peterson received reasonable notice in advance that the IRS intended to contact third parties, and that the IRS provided Peterson with a record of its communication with these third parties. In light of these facts, the court finds the IRS complied with the requirements set forth in [26 U.S.C. 7602\(c\)\(1\) and \(c\)\(2\)](#). Accordingly, Peterson's second basis for quashing the Summonses fails.

Peterson's third basis for quashing the Summonses is that they were issued in violation of [26 U.S.C. § 7602\(d\)](#) because a referral for criminal prosecution to the Department of Justice was pending when the Summonses were issued. Section 7602(d) provides that no summons may be issued in relation to an IRS investigation "with respect to any person if a Justice Department referral is in effect with respect to such person." [26 U.S.C. 7602\(d\)\(1\)](#). Haws's Declaration states that no referral for criminal prosecution "is in effect with respect to Mr. Peterson for the years under investigation." (Filing No. [9](#) at CM/ECF p. 5.) Peterson's unsupported allegation based on "information and belief" that a referral was pending is insufficient to establish an issue of fact in this case. See [Stoffels v. Hegarty, 276 F. App'x 814, 816 \(10th Cir. 2008\)](#) (holding that IRS agent's declaration that no Justice Department referral was pending was sufficient to establish that the summons was not impermissibly issued). Accordingly, Peterson's third basis for quashing the Summonses fails.

Peterson's fourth basis for quashing the Summonses is that the IRS issued summonses in multiple jurisdictions in an attempt to thwart Peterson's ability to defend against the Summonses. Peterson's argument is meritless. The Summonses at issue in this matter were all issued within the State of Nebraska to Nebraska entities. (Filing No. [9](#), Filing Nos. [9-1](#) through [9-9](#).) Regardless, even if the IRS has issued summonses in multiple jurisdictions, "Congress has endowed the IRS with expansive information-gathering authority." [Arthur Young & Co., 465 U.S. at 816](#). Peterson has not cited to any law, and the court is not aware of any law, forbidding the IRS from issuing summonses in multiple jurisdictions. Accordingly, Peterson's fourth basis for quashing the Summonses fails.

Peterson's fifth basis for quashing the Summonses is that the IRS failed to meet the good faith requirements set forth in [U.S. v. Powell, 379 U.S. 48 \(1964\)](#). Under *Powell*, an IRS summons should not be quashed if (1) the IRS's investigation is being conducted for a legitimate purpose, (2) the information sought is relevant to that purpose, (3) the information sought is not already within the IRS's possession, and (4) the administrative steps required by the Internal Revenue Code have been followed. [Powell, 379 U.S. at 57-58](#); [Robert v. U.S., 364 F.3d 988, 996 \(2004\)](#).

Because he did not respond to the Motion for Summary Judgment, Peterson does not argue how the Summonses run afoul of *Powell*, other than the vague statement that they do not "meet the "GOOD FAITH" requirement." (Filing No. [1](#) at CM/ECF p. 5.) Regardless, Respondent has affirmatively demonstrated compliance with the *Powell* criteria. That is, Haws's Declaration explains that, in her capacity as a revenue agent, she was conducting an examination of Peterson's 2007 through 2009 federal income tax liabilities, and then expanded the investigation to the 2010 tax year. (Filing No. [9](#) at CM/ECF p. 1.) The investigation was necessary because Peterson has not voluntarily filed a federal income tax return since 2001. (*Id.*) The Summonses Haws issued on behalf of the IRS sought relevant documents from Peterson's employer and other financial institutions that may show where

Peterson earned his income. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 5.) The books, records, papers, and other data sought by the Summonses were not already in the possession of the IRS. (*Id.* at CM/ECF p. 4.) Finally, as set forth above, the IRS took the proper administrative steps when it issued the Summonses. For these reasons, Peterson's fifth basis for quashing the Summonses fails.

Peterson's sixth basis for quashing the Summonses is that they were issued "in violation of the Privacy Laws of the United States of America." (Filing No. 1 at CM/ECF p. 5.) Peterson does not identify the "privacy" laws upon which he seeks relief. Assuming Peterson's argument implicates the Right to Financial Privacy Act, the act specifically provides that "[n]othing in this chapter prohibits the disclosure of financial records in accordance with procedures authorized by [the Internal Revenue Code]." 12 U.S.C. § 3413(c). In addition, the Supreme Court has held that privacy concerns related to third party summonses are ameliorated by the notice requirements of 26 U.S.C. § 7609. See Tiffany Fine Arts, Inc. v. U.S., 469 U.S. 310, 316 (1985) ("To deal with the problem of a third-party summons in a case in which the IRS *knows* the identity of the taxpayer being investigated, Congress enacted §§ 7609(a) and (b); these subsections require that the IRS give notice of the summons to that taxpayer, and give the taxpayer the right to intervene in any proceeding with respect to the enforcement of such summons.") (internal quotations omitted). For these reasons, Peterson's sixth basis for quashing the Summonses fails.

Peterson's final basis for quashing the Summonses is that they were issued in violation of his Fourth Amendment rights. This argument also fails. "The summons provision of Title 26 has repeatedly sustained constitutional attacks based on the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution." Spine v. U.S., 670 F.Supp. 217, 221 (S.D. Ohio 1987). Thus, like the previous six reasons, Peterson's seventh basis for quashing the Summonses lacks merit.

Because the undisputed facts before the court show that the Summonses were properly issued in accordance with the relevant statutes and law, Respondent's



Motion for Summary Judgment is granted. Peterson's Petition is dismissed and the IRS and Haws may proceed with enforcement of the Summonses.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. The Clerk of the court is directed to update the docket sheet to reflect that the United States of America is the only Respondent in this matter.

2. Respondent's Motion for Summary Judgment (filing no. [7](#)) is granted. Accordingly, the IRS may proceed with enforcement of the Summonses previously issued to A&A Drug Company, Inc, JP Morgan Chase Bank, Union Bank and Trust, U.S. Bank, Pinnacle Bank, Fremont National Bank & Trust Company, Fremont First Central Federal Credit Union, Bank of the West, and First State Bank.

3. Peterson's Petition (Filing No. [1](#)) is denied in its entirety and this matter is dismissed with prejudice.

4. A separate judgment will be entered in accordance with this Memorandum and Order.

DATED this 6<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Joseph F. Bataillon  
United States District Judge

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